IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:

H. Lowenheim

Attorney Docket No.: SOPH116953

Application No.: 09/622,719

Group Art Unit: 1635/ Confirmation No. 1261

Filed:

October 18, 2000

Examiner: T.A. Vivlemore

Title:

METHOD FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OR DISORDERS OF

THE INNER EAR

RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION OF NON-COMPLIANT APPEAL BRIEF (37 C.F.R. 41.37)

Seattle, Washington 98101

December 15, 2005

TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS:

This paper is filed in reply to the Notification of Non-compliant Appeal Brief dated December 1, 2005. A Revised Appeal Brief is attached.

With regard to Items 8 and 10, the Examiner indicates that the brief does not contain the required statement in the appendix setting forth where, in the record, evidence submitted under 37 CFR 1.130, 1.131 or 1.132 and relied upon by the applicant was entered by the Examiner. Applicant has revised Section IX to include the required statements setting forth the places in the record where the Examiner entered the cited evidence.

Applicant apologizes for any inconvenience the foregoing may have caused the Office.

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If the Examiner has any further questions or comments, she is invited to call applicant's attorney at the number listed below. Otherwise, it is believed that the Revised Appeal Brief conforms to the new appeal rules as set forth in 37 C.F.R. 41.37.

Respectfully submitted,

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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service in a sealed envelope as first class mail with postage thereon fully prepaid and addressed to Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on the below date.

Date:

Desember 15, 2005

Jamela h Sucher

TJQ:pt



MAIL STOP APPEAL

BRIEF - PATENTS

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

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METHOD FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES

OR DISORDERS OF THE INNER EAR

APPELLANT'S APPEAL BRIEF

Seattle, Washington December 15, 2005

TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS:

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I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

Sound Pharmaceuticals Incorporated, a Washington corporation, having a place of business at 4010 Stone Way N., Suite 120, Seattle, Washington 98103, is the assignee of the entire interest of the appealed subject matter.

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II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are none.

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III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 28, 31, and 63 are pending in the application. All stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph. Claims 28, 31, and 63 are appealed. The table below indicates their status.

Claim(s)	Status	Appealed
1-27	Canceled	No
28	Rejected	Yes
29-30	Canceled	No
31	Rejected	Yes
32-62	Canceled	No
63	Rejected	Yes
64-66	Canceled	No

IV. <u>STATUS OF AMENDMENTS</u>

The application was rejected in an Office Action dated September 10, 2002. Thereafter, an Amendment and Response to the non-final Office Action was mailed on March 7, 2003, and entered into the file. An additional non-final Office Action was mailed on June 4, 2003. A further Amendment and Response to this Office Action was mailed on November 4, 2003, and entered into the file. The application was finally rejected in a paper dated February 13, 2004. An Amendment and Response After Final was mailed on May 11, 2004, but was not entered into the file. An Advisory Action was mailed on May 25, 2004. Thereafter, an Amendment and Response, together with a Request for Continued Examination, was mailed on June 9, 2004, and entered into the file. The application was again rejected in an Office Action dated July 2, 2004. Thereafter, a Response to Office Action was mailed on December 29, 2004, and entered into the file. The application was again finally rejected in a paper dated March 15, 2005. A copy of the pending claims is attached in the Claims Appendix.

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V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The present invention relates to a process for the treatment of disease or disorders of the

inner ear, which are caused by damage or destruction of the sensory cells of the inner ear. (See

instant Specification, page 1, first paragraph.) Prior to the present invention, it was not possible

to regenerate irreversibly damaged cells in the highly differentiated sensory epithelia in the inner

ear of humans and other mammals. Thus, a partial or complete hearing loss due to damage or

destruction of the sensory cells of the inner ear was generally irreversible. (See instant

Specification, page 1, third paragraph.)

Inner ear sensory cells are located upon a layer of supporting cells. The supporting cells

do not normally divide or regenerate in adult mammals. (See, e.g., instant Specification, page 2,

second paragraph.) In the practice of the present invention, one or more cell cycle inhibitors in

the supporting cells of the inner ear are inhibited, or eliminated, so that the supporting cells re-

enter the cell cycle and divide, thereby creating cells which can differentiate to form new sensory

cells and supporting cells. (See instant Specification, page 3, second paragraph.) The cell cycle

inhibitor that is targeted in the practice of the currently claimed invention is a member of the so-

called cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors, called p27kip1. (See instant Specification, page 4,

second paragraph.)

In the practice of the currently claimed invention, antisense molecules are used to inhibit

p27kip1 synthesis. The antisense molecules are short nucleic acid molecules (sometimes referred

to as oligonucleotides) that bind to mRNA that encodes p27kip1, thereby blocking the synthesis

of p27^{kip1} in cells. (See instant Specification, page 5, second paragraph.)

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VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

First Ground of Rejection - Claims 28, 31, and 63

Claims 28, 31, and 63 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. This is a written description rejection.

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VII. <u>ARGUMENT</u>

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, First Paragraph

Claims 28, 31, and 63

The Examiner argues that Claims 28, 31 and 63 are drawn to methods that require

antisense molecules targeted to any mammalian p27kip1. The Examiner states that the

specification does not disclose the structure (i.e. nucleotide sequence) of any antisense molecules

targeted to mammalian p27kip1, nor does it disclose the target sequences for any mammalian

p27kip1 or the common structural elements (e.g. regions of homology) for mammalian p27kip1.

The Examiner notes that the prior art at the time of the invention provided two antisense

molecules targeted to one species of mammalian p27kip1 (human p27kip1) and disclosed the

nucleotide sequence encoding three species of mammalian p27kip1.

The Examiner further argues that the genus of mammalian p27kip1 is broad,

encompassing any mammalian organism and the species encompassed within the genus are

highly variant (for example, with regard to nucleotide sequence.) The Examiner notes that, at the

time of the invention, p27kip1 from three mammals was known in the prior art, however,

according to the Examiner, knowledge of three homologs of p27kip1 is not sufficient to describe

all homologs of p27kip1 from all mammals. According to the Examiner, the specification does

not correct the deficiencies of the prior art, because the prior art does not describe any homologs

of p27kip1 from any other mammal.

As a preliminary matter, applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's assertion

that the species encompassed by the genus of mammalian p27Kip1 molecules is highly variant,

for example with regard to nucleotide sequence. Applicant submits that, on the contrary, the art

teaches that the species encompassed within the genus of mammalian nucleic acid molecules

encoding p27Kip1 proteins have highly related sequences. For example, in the response

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submitted on June 9, 2004, together with the Request for Continued Examination, applicant provided a Clustal W Alignment of the nucleic acid sequences encoding human, mouse, and mink p27^{Kip1} proteins. The nucleic acid sequences encoding human, mouse, and mink p27^{Kip1} proteins have been publicly available under GenBank accession numbers U10906, U09968 and U09966, respectively, since July 27, 1994. This alignment showed that these three nucleic acid sequences are more than 85% identical. A copy of the Clustal W Alignment is submitted herewith as Attachment A in the Evidence Appendix. Further, as described by Polyak et al. (*Cell 78*:59-66 (1994)), which was made of record in the response dated November 4, 2003, the p27^{Kip1} proteins encoded by these nucleic acid molecules are about 90% identical (Polyak et al., page 61, last line, to page 62, line 2). A copy of the Polyak et al. publication is submitted herewith as Attachment B in the Evidence Appendix.

In the Office Action mailed March 15, 2005, in the section entitled "Response to Arguments", the Examiner states that,

Applicant argues that the Examiner has not provided a basis for stating the genus of p27^{Kip1} is variant with regard to nucleotide sequences and refers to previous arguments demonstrating 85 % homology between the three known mammalian p27^{Kip1}. This is not persuasive as this demonstrates that the known mammalian p27^{Kip1} have variability of 15 %.

Applicant submits that sequences that are more than 85 % identical are highly related and homologous. Indeed, Applicant notes that the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit recognizes that nucleic acid sequences that are more than 85 % identical are highly homologous. For example, in *Enzo Biochem, Inc. v. GenProbe, Inc.*, (296 F.3d 1316, 63 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1609 (Fed. Cir. 2002)) the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit described the background to the case as follows:

Enzo is the assignee of the '659 patent, which is directed to nucleic acid probes that selectively hybridize to the genetic material of the bacteria that cause gonorrhea, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. *N. gonorrhoeae* reportedly has

LAW OFFICES OF CHRISTENSEN O'CONNOR JOHNSON KINDNESSPLLC 1420 Fifth Avenue Suite 2800 Seattle, Washington 98101 206.682.8100 between eighty and ninety three percent homology with Neisseria meningitidis. '659 patent, col. 2, 11. 61-64. Such a high degree of homology has made detection of N. gonorrhoeae difficult, as any probe capable of detecting N. gonorrhoeae may also show a positive result when only N. meningitidis is present. Enzo Biochem, Inc., 296 F.3d at 1320-1321, 63 U.S.P.Q. 2d at 1610. [Underline added.]

Thus, Applicant submits that the art teaches that the species encompassed by the genus of nucleic acid molecules encoding mammalian p27^{Kip1} proteins are highly conserved and homologous.

With respect to the Examiner's argument that the instant specification, and the prior art, do not adequately describe the genus of nucleic acid molecules that encode a p27^{kip1}, Applicant notes that the written description requirement may be satisfied if in the knowledge in the art the disclosed function is sufficiently correlated to a particular, known, structure. *Amgen Inc.*, v. *Hoechst Marion Roussel*, *Inc.*, 314 F.3d 1313, 1332, 65 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1385, 1398 (Fed. Cir. 2003), citing *Enzo Biochem* 296 F.3d at 1324, 63 U.S.P.Q. 2d at 1398.

Applicant submits that the prior art discloses the nucleic acid sequences of mRNAs encoding human, mouse, and mink p27^{Kip1} proteins (publicly available under GenBank accession numbers U10906, U09968 and U09966, respectively). As shown in the attached Clustal W alignment (Attachment A), the nucleic acid sequences of these three p27^{Kip1} mRNAs are highly conserved. Applicant submits that it can be reasonably inferred that other mRNAs that encode a mammalian p27^{Kip1} protein are highly conserved. Thus, Applicant submits that the function of encoding a p27^{Kip1} protein is correlated with highly conserved nucleic acid sequences. Applicant submits, therefore, that the prior art has adequately described the genus of nucleic acid molecules that encode a mammalian p27^{Kip1}.

With respect to the p27^{Kip1} antisense nucleic acid molecules, Applicant submits that the written description requirement is satisfied because knowledge of the sequence of a single member of the highly conserved family of p27^{Kip1} genes is sufficient to allow one of ordinary

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skill in the art to make effective p27Kip1 antisense nucleic acid molecules. As described more

fully below, inventor Jonathan Kil made fourteen effective p27Kip1 antisense nucleic acid

molecules. The antisense nucleic acid molecules each corresponded to a different sequence

within the first 445 bases of the target p27^{Kip1} mRNA. Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art can

readily determine the sequence of an effective p27Kip1 antisense molecule by selecting a portion

of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes p27Kip1.

The antisense experiments conducted by Jonathan Kil are described in the declaration

(referred to as the Third Kil Declaration) filed with the response dated December 29, 2004. A

copy of the Third Kil Declaration is submitted herewith as Attachment C in the Evidence

Appendix. A copy of Dr. Kil's Curriculum vitae is submitted herewith as Attachment D in the

Evidence Appendix, and was made of record in the response dated June 9, 2004. The Third Kil

Declaration describes the results of experiments in which 14 antisense oligonucleotides (directed

against mouse p27Kip1 mRNA) were introduced into mouse NIH 3T3 cells, cultured in vitro, and

subsequently the level of p27Kip1 mRNA was measured.

The nucleic acid sequences of the 14 antisense oligonucleotides are set forth in Table 1,

paragraph 3, of the Third Kil Declaration. As described in paragraph 3 of the Third Kil

Declaration, the location of each oligonucleotide is given with reference to the sequence of the

mouse p27Kip1 cDNA (GenBank accession number U09968; reported in Polyak, K., et al,

Cell 78: 56-66 (1994)).

As described in paragraph 3 of the Third Kil Declaration, the cells were incubated in the

presence of the oligonucleotide for 26 hours. Real time PCR was used to measure the amount of

p27^{Kip1} mRNA present in total RNA extracted from the treated cells.

Enclosed herewith as Attachment E is a graph showing the level of p27Kip1 mRNA in the

cells treated with the different oligonucleotides, compared to the control level of p27Kip1 mRNA

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in cells treated with the Lipofectamine lipid delivery vehicle without oligonucleotides. A copy of this graph was filed with the response dated December 29, 2004. As described in paragraph 4 of the Third Kil Declaration, the results shown in the graph (which is referred to as Attachment B in the Third Kil Declaration) demonstrate that all of the tested oligonucleotides caused a significant reduction in the level of p27^{Kip1} mRNA in the treated cells.

As can be seen from Table 1 of the Third Kil Declaration, the antisense oligonucleotides each corresponded to a different sequence within the first 445 bases of the p27^{Kip1} mRNA. Thus, the results of these experiments are consistent with the view that the level of expression of a p27^{Kip1} mRNA can be significantly reduced by an antisense oligonucleotide that corresponds to any sequence of at least 14 consecutive nucleotides within a p27^{Kip1} mRNA. Applicant submits, therefore, that the written description requirement is satisfied by the existence, in the prior art, of the nucleic acid sequence of at least one member of the highly conserved genus of mammalian p27^{Kip1} mRNAs (e.g., the sequence of the mouse p27^{Kip1} cDNA, set forth in the GenBank database as accession number U09968, which was reported by Polyak et al. in 1994) that can be used as a source of antisense oligonucleotide sequences.

Consequently, Applicant requests withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 28, 31, and 63 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

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VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1-27. (Canceled)

28. (Currently Amended) A process for the treatment of hearing loss caused by damaged inner ear sensory hair cells, the process comprising the step of at least partly inhibiting or eliminating the action of p27^{Kip1} present in the inner ear by local administration of antisense molecules to mammalian p27^{Kip1} to the inner ear, thereby promoting regeneration of the sensory hair cells of the inner ear.

29-30. (Canceled)

31. (Previously presented) The process according to claim 28, characterized in that the regeneration of the sensory cells of the inner ear takes place by stimulating proliferation of the supporting cells of the inner ear.

32-62. (Canceled)

63. (Currently amended) A process for promoting regeneration and growth of sensory hair cells in the inner ear of a mammalian subject in need thereof, the process comprising the step of locally administering antisense molecules to mammalian p27^{Kip1} to the inner ear in an amount sufficient to promote regeneration and growth of sensory hair cells in the inner ear.

64-66. (Canceled)

IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

	DA. EVIDENCE ATTENDIA
Appendix A	Clustal W Alignment
	This evidence was submitted by the applicants on June 9, 2004 and was
	entered into the record by the Examiner in the Non-final Office Action
	dated July 2, 2004.
Appendix B	Polyak et al., Cell 78:59-66, 1994
	This reference was submitted by the applicants on November 4, 2003,
	and was considered by the Examiner in the Final Office Action dated
	February 13, 2004.
Appendix C	Third Kil Declaration
	This evidence was submitted by the applicants on December 29, 2004,
	and was entered into the record by the Examiner in the Final Office
	Action dated March 15, 2005.
Appendix D	Curriculum vitae of Dr. Jonathan Kil
	This evidence was submitted by the applicants on June 9, 2004 and was
	entered into the record by the Examiner in the Non-final Office Action
	dated July 2, 2004.
Appendix E	Graph showing the level of p27Kip1 mRNA in cells treated with
	different oligonucleotides
	This evidence was submitted by the applicants on December 29, 2004,
	and was entered into the record by the Examiner in the Final Office
	Action dated March 15, 2005.

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None.

Respectfully submitted,

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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited in triplicate with the U.S. Postal Service in a sealed envelope as first class mail with postage thereon fully prepaid and addressed to Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on the below date.

Date:

December 15, 2005

Jamela h Senker

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